



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

KYEGEGWA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT



FIVE YEAR LOCAL ACTION PLAN ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY 2021/22-2025/26

**SIMPLIFIED VERSION
OCTOBER, 2021**

Supported by:



Norwegian Embassy
Kampala





Published in Kampala, October 2021

For more information about this Local Action Plan, please contact

The Chief Administrative Officer,
Kyegegwa District Local Government,
P.O Box 99, Kyegegwa, Uganda.

Acknowledgements

The Kyegegwa District Local Action Plan (LAP) was developed in partnership with the Human Rights and Democracy Link Africa (RIDE AFRICA), and with financial and technical support from the Coalition for Action on 1325 (CoACT) in partnership with Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), UN Women Uganda and the Norwegian Embassy in Kampala.

Our sincere thanks go to the District Local Action Plan Taskforce members who actively participated in development of this Local Action Plan on women, peace and security. The District LAP Taskforce members included the Resident District Commissioner; Ms Asiimwe Grace Kakwenza -, Magoba Joel-District Speaker, Katusabe Beatrice -Deputy Chief Administrative Officer, Isaaya Aganyira-District Planner, Rosemary-Kisembo Senior Community Development Officer, Agnes Birungi - Senior Community Development Officer/ Gender Officer, Doreen Tigah -In-charge Miryante, Abdunoor Ahaisibwe –Imam, SGT Sarah Kiggundu –Child and Family Protection Unit of the Police and Grace Ampaire - Education Officer.

Thank you for your commitment.

For God and my Country



1.0 Introduction and Background

Kyegegwa District was created by an act of the Ugandan Parliament on 16th December, 2009 being carved out of Kyenjojo District and started its operations on 1st July 2010. Before then, the district was part of Kyenjojo District. Kyegegwa District is part of the Toro sub-region, which is coterminous with Toro Kingdom.

The district is located in the Western Region of Uganda and borders Kibaale District to the North, Mubende District to the East, Kazo District to the South, Kamwenge District to the Southwest and Kyenjojo District to the Northwest. It is located almost midway of the main Kampala-Fort Portal highway, between Mubende and Kyenjojo Districts, approximately 110 kilometers by road East of Fort Portal City.

Kyegegwa is one of the Ugandan districts that are hosting refugees from Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Burundi. Kyegegwa district currently hosts 123,858 refugees in the Kyaka II Refugee Settlement. The presence of refugees poses new challenges on food security, land and socio-economic services.

1.2 District Lower Local Governments

Kyegegwa district is currently made up of three Counties, namely: Kyaka North, Kyaka Central and Kyaka South comprising of 13 Sub Counties and 6 Town Council, 81 Parishes and 677 villages.

2.1 Conflict issues in Kyegegwa District

Kyegegwa District has experienced a number of conflicts including, the Allied Democratic Front Rebels (ADF) attack in 2006 along River Muzizi with Kasule and Hapuuyo sub counties affected most. Currently land conflicts are on the rise in almost all Sub-counties. According to the Kyegegwa District Annual Report (2020/21), it was reported that GBV related conflicts were very high in all sub-counties, and teenage pregnancy has increased as a result of the COVID-19 Lock down.

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Kyegegwa district is faced with high rates of all forms of Gender Based Violence (GBV) that include sexual, emotional, economic and physical. A recent position paper developed by representatives of women CBOs in Kyegegwa and supported by CoACT, identified the key drivers of this form of violence as negative social cultural norms, beliefs and practices; poverty; family planning; alcohol and drug abuse; and, lack of information.

According to the Child and Family Protection Department (CFPU) Kyegegwa district¹, 356 cases of VAWG were reported to the Police of which 174 cases were concluded, 172 cases under inquiry, 3 cases were referred to court, Probations Office and Local Councils, 5 cases were referred to State Attorney, 2 cases were taken to court while 2 cases were pending in court. ***Teenage pregnancy cases are also on***

¹ For January –December 2020

increase and have been exacerbated by the COVID19 pandemic with 6,228 cases recorded from January 2020-June 2021.

Table 1: Showing Teenage Pregnancy Cases for 2020

SUB COUNTY	ANC1 <15 Yrs.	ANC1 15-19Yrs	ANC1 20-24 Yrs.
Hapuuoyo Sub- County	1	409	684
Kyegegwa Sub- County			
Kakabara Sub- County	2	514	814
Kasule Sub- County		353	533
Kigambo Sub County		217	365
Kyegegwa Town Council	37	524	981
Mpara Sub- County	9	1,046	2,153
Mpara Town council	2	322	628
Ruyonza Sub- County		230	511
Rwentuha	15	419	808
District Total	66	4034	7477

Source: District statistical Abstract 2020

Table 2: Showing Teenage Pregnancy Cases for Jan-June 2021

Month /2021	Under 15years	15-19 years	Total
Jan	3	375	378
Feb	4	361	365
March	1	368	369
April	5	310	315
May	3	375	378
June	2	372	374
Total	18	2161	2179

Source: District statistical Abstract 2020

Poverty

In Kyegegwa, poverty affects women, single mothers and widows more than it affects the men as all resources including land, labour and time are controlled by men. Women till the land for agricultural produce over which they do not have control. They have to seek for permission from their husbands / intimate partners to sell anything they have harvested even when they need money to seek medical care for their children. In addition, due to poverty, women are forced to remain in abusive relationships. Some women and girls have been tempted into unfortunate acts such as sex in search for money to support themselves and their families. This often leads to early marriages and teen pregnancies for girls.

Social norms, beliefs and practices


There are social cultural norms, beliefs and practices that disadvantage women and girls while favoring men and boys. These include: property inheritance, preference of sons over daughters, child marriages often to older men and polygamy. These issues continue to be a major challenge to women and girls in their quest for gender equality. For instance, widows in most of the communities are not allowed to inherit the property of their late husbands nor do they inherit from their parents. There are also religious misinterpretations that subject women to unfair treatment regarding decision making in the home. Women and girls therefore tend to be marginalized across the spectrum of society.

Population issues

Kyegegwa district has a challenge of a high annual population growth rate of 7.3 % compared to the national annual growth rate of 3%. Population projections in 2020 indicated a total population of 558, 206 of which 22% are refugees. The population is dominated by youth 15-30 years (28%) and children 0-17 years (55%) who hardly find employed. The youth lack the skills needed to create economic activities and jobs for their livelihoods. This is a big threat to the security of the district and the country.

Refugee related conflicts

The district hosts refugees from Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda and Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia. The refugees are associated with land conflicts with host communities, sex work, child labour, and competition for resources especially



firewood, water, health services with host communities. These conflicts arise as a result of rapid rise of the population rate going beyond the available resources and services.

Land conflicts

Land conflicts continue to increase in Kyegegwa District. The conflicts include wrangles between landlords and tenants, false purchase of land titles on people's land with plans of displacing them, multiple selling of the same piece of land to different people, inheritance and succession wrangles, illegal land occupation, and boundary disagreements.

Low levels of education

The education levels are assessed by different indicators which include completion rate, literacy level, numeracy rate and many others. In Kyegegwa district, primary completion rate stands at 37%, literacy rate at 49.9% for P.3 and 53.1 for P.6; and the numeracy rate at 55.2% in P.3 and 50.9% for P.6. The Uganda Certificate of Education (UCE) pass rate stands 85.6%. This low level of education is attributed to increased teen pregnancies, poor parental attitude on education and the high dropout rate. The District Annual Performance Report for FY 2020/21 indicates that 6,228 girls between 15 and 19 years were reported pregnant as a result of COVID-19 lock down. This is likely to negatively affect the education of young girls.

Natural and human made disasters

The major disasters included drought, famine, floods, epidemics such as cholera, endemics, internal armed conflicts and displacements, land conflicts, environmental degradation, crop and animal epidemics, hailstorms, earthquakes, and transport related accidents. These disasters have negatively affected the development of Kyegegwa District causing economic losses and death. In 2019, floods swept Kafuro Bridge that was connecting Kakabara Sub-County and Kigambo thus destructing movement. Every year cases of hailstorms have been reported in all sub-counties destroying crops. With, COVID-19 outbreak, Uganda has registered 3,152 death (as of 24th October, 2021)².


Political conflicts

Kyegegwa is a multi-party district with people contesting and supporting different political parties but with majority supporting the ruling party. A number of chaotic acts have been recorded most especially during & after election period. This has resulted into divisionism and increased hatred in the community thus limiting the steady development of the district.

Ethnic conflicts

Kyegegwa is composed of people from different ethnic backgrounds. These include; Bakiga, Banyakyaka, Batooro, Banyankole, Bahima and Banyoro. There has been

² Ministry of Health website



intermarriages amongst all these ethnic groups. However, a number of cases related to ethnic conflicts have been reported mainly arising from land ownership, differences in cultural norms and practices. This has further resulted into the politic of Kyegegwa where people vote leaders basing on tribes thus affecting the development of the district.

Progress made by the district in addressing Conflicts

- Developed a position paper (2021) on ending violence against women and girls that was adopted by the district.
- The district is in the process of developing and implementing an ordinance on GBV.
- The district has developed a multi-Hazzard contingency plan focusing on issues of land conflicts, among others.
- A number of projects have been introduced by Government to help empower women economically and rise their status in making decisions for example a tune of Shs 720,978,000 has been disbursed to Women groups since 2017, shs 68,363,400 to PWD groups. With the introduction of Emyoga funds, Youth Livelihood Programme, Parish model grants, we hope to see poverty reducing to minimal levels.
- Attracted partners in the district to address peace and security issues

3.0 The International and National laws that promote Women, Peace and Security


Decision number 1325 taken in 2000

The United Nations Security Council has taken various important decision to create the women peace and security agenda. Decision number 1325 taken in 2000 states that women are important in preventing and resolving conflicts to promote peace and security. The Decision urges leaders to make sure women are protected during conflicts, especially from rape.

Resolution 1325 has four pillars:

- **Participation:** Women to participate in decision-making at all levels.
- **Protection:** Women and girls to be protected from rape and violence
- **Prevention:** That Governments and all fighters should prevent violence against women.
- **Relief and recovery:** That when relief supplies are provided, the needs of women should be met.

Other decisions of the Security Council on women, peace and security.

- 
- 1) **Decision 1820** . Expects Governments to prevent rape of women during conflicts, violence and disasters.
 - 2) **Decision 1888**. Asks Governments to punish people who rape women
 - 3) **Decision Resolution 1960**. Asks Governments and Asks leaders to end to sexual violence during conflicts and disasters and it also states the punishment for offenders.
 - 4) **Decision 2122**. Calls for equal participation of women in peace talks.
 - 5) **Decision 2242** . Emphasizes the important role women play in stopping radicalism


The UN Security Council has also made decisions on Youth Peace and Security

- 1) **Decision 2250 of 2015** States that the young people – boys and girls have a big role to play in building peace.
- 2) **Decision 2419 of 2018** States that the views of young people should be considered during decision making.

Uganda has also passed similar laws

- 1) **The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995**; Prohibits discrimination against any person on grounds of sex, race, religion, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, religion, social or economic standing, political affiliation or disability

The Land Act (amended 2010) provides for husbands and wives to jointly own the home and says the husband should



not sell the land without permission of the wife and older children.

The Domestic Violence Act 2010 and its regulations 2011. Forbids domestic violence.

The Prevention of Trafficking of Persons Act. Forbids selling of people.


Affirmative Action. Guarantees a woman member of Parliament for each district and 30% women in local councils.

Affirmative Action in Education guarantees an extra 1.5 points for female students entering public university as a measure of eliminating the historical and cultural imbalances in accessing higher education.

The Uganda Gender Policy 2007 provides guidelines for mainstreaming gender in public service institutions including Local Governments

The National Policy on Elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda 2016 provides guidelines for actions different stakeholders should take to prevent violence from society.

Universal Primary Education (UPE) makes it mandatory for all school going age children -boys and girls. This has guaranteed access to education for girls from poor families.



Universal Secondary Education (USE) provides for secondary education of all children (boys and girls) that qualify. This policy aims to increase access to secondary education for children from poor families and communities.

The Third National Development Plan 2020/21-2024/25 among other things, stresses the importance of the participation of women and men in shaping how priorities for peacebuilding are planned and implemented.

The Transitional Justice Policy 2019 provides guidelines for addressing injustice, and improving accountability and reconciliation of communities after violence.

4.0 Kyegegwa Local Action Plan (2021-2025)

This Chapter consists of the overall goal, objectives, strategies and the activities of Kyegegwa District Local Action Plan on Women Peace and Security.

4.1 Overall Goal

An inclusive, peaceful and developed community

4.2 Strategic Objectives

1. To reduce GBV by 20% by 2026 in Kyegegwa district
2. Increased household income by 6% in Kyegegwa District
3. Increased access and opportunities for quality education for women, girls and boys in both formal and informal sector
4. To enhance the capacity of institutions and communities to effectively manage, prevent and respond to all forms of conflicts.

OBJECTIVE 1: To reduce GBV by 20% by 2026.

Strategy 1: Develop and implement an awareness Programme on GBV prevention and response. This will guide and streamline GBV prevention and response in the district.

Planned activities

1. **Conduct monthly radio programs on GBV;** this activity is aimed at raising more awareness on causes, effects and consequences of GBV to communities. This will increase on prevention, reporting and response of GBV cases in the district.
2. **Conduct quarterly community dialogues on GBV;** the purpose of this activity is to provide a platform for leaders and community members to discuss and agree on how to prevent and respond to GBV.
3. **Identify and train 180 GBV champions on GBV prevention and response;** this activity will equip the identified 180 GBV champions with knowledge and skills on documentation, management, prevention and reporting of GBV at the community level.
4. **Formation and training of Music Dance & Drama groups in all sub-counties on GBV prevention and response.** This activity will equip the identified drama groups with knowledge and skills on GBV prevention and response to inform their drama development.

This will increase awareness on the vice and reporting as well.

5. **Design, print and disseminate 5000 banners, stickers, t-shirts, caps;** this activity aims to increase awareness on GBV at community level. Kyegegwa district will develop and print various IEC materials for dissemination during community dialogues and during the commemorative days especially the International Women's Day and the 16 days of activism against GBV.
6. **Hold quarterly community awareness drives on GBV prevention.** The purpose of this activity is to increase awareness and sensitization & dissemination of information regarding the different forms of GBV, and how to prevent it.
7. **Facilitate drama groups to perform on quarterly basis and during the National and international commemorative days.** During the international days especially the International Women's Day and the 16 days of activism against GBV, Kyegegwa district will provide support to different drama groups to perform drama based on the year's theme.

Strategy 2: Design and implement an empowerment Programme for GBV Champions.

Planned activities

- 1. Identification of GBV champions in all sub counties.**
This is aimed at ensuring that each community has both men and women, boys and girls who stand firm on issues that affect women and girls. The GBV champions will cascade information on GBV, report cases to the authorities for immediate action. These will be focal point persons and link between the community and district.
- 2. Providing continuous psychological support to GBV survivors.** This will help survivors and the people in their environment heal and cope up with GBV and its effects. All CDOs and development partners will play this critical role.
- 3. Training TOTs on various skills development to train other women on GBV prevention and response.** The purpose of this activity is to create a pool of trainers with capacity to train other women on GBV prevention and response. The skills will include leadership, peacebuilding, communication, bakery, embroidery, crafts, backyard gardening, branding and marketing, financial management, among others.
- 4. Training GBV survivors in skills development and formation of groups.** This activity is aimed at increasing knowledge and skills of GBV survivors in


enterprise development so that they are empowered and able to meet their basic needs.

5. **Conduct bi-annual Monitoring of VSLA groups.** The purpose of this is to enrich the groups with more technical knowledge for sustainability and economic empowerment. Success stories and lessons will be documented and sharing for learning.

Strategy 3: Design and implement a capacity building Programme to strengthen institutions and duty bearers to prevent and respond to GBV.

Proposed activities

1. **Training technical and political staff on GBV prevention and response.** The purpose of this activity is to equip both Political and technical staff with skills on how to prevent and respond to GBV. This will be done through refresher trainings and workshops.
2. **Training various stakeholders on the international and national legal frameworks that prevent GBV.** The purpose of this activity is to equip various religious and cultural leaders, opinion leaders, teachers, sub county leaders with knowledge and skills on legal and policy frameworks that prevent GBV.
3. **Translation, Printing, Dissemination and roll out of GBV policies to duty bearers.** The district will



translate the GBV policies in Runyoro Rutoro and Kiswahili. 2,000 copies in English and Local languages will be printed. Distribution of the GBV policies to duty bearers including local council leaders will be ongoing. This will increase GBV response.

4. **Training 285 male champions in all sub counties (15 per Sub County).** Male champions (15 per Sub County) will be identified and trained on GBV prevention and response. This is aimed at increasing awareness and reporting of GBV at community level.
5. **Develop Monitoring and Evaluation tool for coordination and reporting by police, Sub-counties, Health Centres, District and implementing Partners.** The purpose of this activity is to increase coordination among the key stakeholders in prevention and response to GBV, improve data collection, storage and reporting.

Objective 2: Increased household income by 6% in Kyegegwa District

Strategy 1: Design and implement awareness

Programme on the existing development programs and how to benefit.

Planned activities

1. **Conduct radio programs on existing development programs.** This is aimed at increasing more awareness about existing Government/Partners Programs which can increase household income and reduce GBV.
2. **Forming and registering community groups.** The purpose of this activity is to organize the groups and enabling them to register so that they can qualify and be considered to benefit from development programmes.
3. **Training of groups on financial management, record keeping and leadership.** Kyegegwa district will ensure that the identified groups are trained and equipped with knowledge and skills on financial management, record keeping and leadership. This will increase financial literacy to group members.
4. **Support groups to access financial assistance from Government and non- Government actors.** This is aimed at improving financial basis of the groups through lobbying from government and implementing partners
5. **Conduct monthly monitoring and follow-up visits of supported groups.** The aim of this activity is to provide technical support to the women and youth groups, monitor progress and document lessons learnt for other groups to learn from.

Strategy 2: Strengthen the existing social economic Programmes aimed at income generation for all.

Planned activities

1. **Monitoring and follow up of supported projects.** The purpose of this activity is to ensure value for money, provide support to the recipients, and document any lessons and emerging issues for sustainability of the interventions.
2. **Conduct quarterly review meetings on existing social economic programs like Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP).** This is to enable the district share experiences, lessons learnt and lobby for more budgets to benefit women and youth. These quarterly meetings will be attended by all stakeholders in the district including CSO partners.
3. **Design improvement mechanisms/plans basing on the performance report.** This is aimed at filling the gaps identified in the previous cycle of programme implementation, forge a way forward by designing an action plan.
4. **Establish demonstration -sites/model farms for learning.** The purpose of the demonstration sites is to foster learning and adopt new ideas for women and youth to draw inspiration from, experience new knowledge of thriving and improving their communities and lives.

5. **Identify and train women and youth groups in Entrepreneurship Skills.** This is aimed to enable women and youth groups gain knowledge and skills in enterprise development, be inspired to improve on their investment planning and attitude towards work and saving culture.

Objective 3: Increased access and opportunities for quality education for women, girls and boys in both formal and informal sector.

Strategy 1: Implement an awareness program on the importance of girl child education.

Planned activities

1. **Hold community sensitization meetings (quarterly).**
The purpose of this activity is to raise awareness among communities on the importance of education especially the girl child and the existing education/scholarship opportunities.
2. **Conduct quarterly radio talk shows on the importance of girl child education.** Kyegegwa district owns a community radio and will utilise all opportunities to change the people's attitude toward the girl child education and the gender-based issues a girl child faces.

3. **Hold termly career guidance meetings on the importance of staying and completing school.** This aims at helping the girl child and women on career development and enhancing women's competitiveness in employment and productivity.
4. **Hold termly parents' meetings on their role in education.** The purpose of this activity is to raise parent's awareness on their role in education, basic needs that children especially girl children need in order to complete education.

Strategy 2: Strengthen and improve the education system standards for quality learning outcomes.

Planned activities


1. **Conduct annual training of Board of Governors, Senior Management Committees and Parents Teachers Associations on their roles and responsibilities in education.** The activity aims to improve the education management, provide schools with good leadership for management and supervision. This in the end will promote the quality standards of learning in schools.
2. **Conduct annual CDs to teachers for both primary and secondary.** The purpose for this activity is to ensure relevancy and quality of education programs.

3. **Conduct termly support supervision to schools.** This aims to ensure adherence to quality and ethical standards in education service delivery.
4. **Hold annual exchange visits to best performing schools.** The purpose of this activity is to contribute to experience sharing and adoption of best learning and teaching practices.
5. **Organize annual interschool competitions (Debate, sports, and dialogues).** The activity aims to enhance the spirit of teamwork, competitiveness, talent identification and skills development.

Strategy 3: Formulate and implement ordinances and by-laws on girl's education.

Planned activities

1. **Hold quarterly sensitization meetings on the by-laws and ordinances.** This activity aims to create the spirit of ownership and respect for the by-laws and ordinances.
2. **Conduct a stakeholder's meetings on the upcoming by-laws and ordinances.** The purpose of this is to enlist the support of stakeholders and later facilitate the smooth enforcement of the by-laws and ordinances.
3. **Presentation of the by-law and ordinance to the District Council.** The purpose of this is to make



council fulfil its legislative mandate, and make the by-laws and ordinances legally binding.


4. **Drafting the by-law and ordinance by the technical team.** The technical input by the technical team will ensure that the by-laws and ordinances do not conflict with the mother laws and that they are not a duplication.
5. **Approval of the by-laws and ordinances.** The purpose of this activity is to ensure that the by-laws and ordinances have gone through the right procedures and are true representation of the aspirations of councils.
6. **Print and disseminate the by-laws and ordinances.** This is aimed at popularizing the by-laws and ordinances to increase awareness and ease enforcement.
7. **Enforcement and implementation of the by- laws and ordinances.** The purpose of this is to change the prevailing environment of near lawlessness to promote the rights of girls to access education.

OBJECTIVE4: To enhance the capacity of institutions and communities to effectively manage, prevent and respond to all forms of conflicts.

Strategy 1: Develop and implement awareness Programme on conflict prevention, resolution and existing laws and policies.

Planned activities

1. **Conduct quarterly community sensitization meetings (land issues, corruption, political conflicts, ethnic conflicts and human made disasters).** The purpose of this activity is to increase community awareness on causes of conflicts and how they can be mitigated.
2. **Conduct Quarterly community dialogues.** The purpose of these meetings is to share experiences, learning lessons and getting feedback from the community members themselves.
3. **Conduct monthly radio talk shows.** This is to raise awareness on the causes, effects and how to prevent and respond to conflicts.
4. **Design, print and distribute IEC Materials on conflict prevention.** The purpose of this activity is to raise awareness on prevention and response to conflicts among community leaders and members.



Strategy 2: *Develop a comprehensive training Programme on conflict prevention, resolution and management for communities and institutions.*

Planned activities

1. **Organize trainings for religious and cultural leaders and CBOs on conflict prevent, resolution and management.** The purpose of this is to equip the religious, cultural and CBO leaders with knowledge and skills on how to mitigate, prevent and resolve conflicts.
2. **Organize annual trainings for local leaders from village to district level.** This activity is aimed to equip the local leaders with knowledge and skills on how to mitigate and or manage conflicts.
3. **Conduct annual technical, security sector, judiciary, and district and sub county leaders' trainings and meetings on conflict prevention, resolution and management.** This activity is aimed to enhance experience sharing and skills development on conflict prevention, resolution and management.
4. **Establish and train women, male champions at village level to prevent and mediate conflicts.** The purpose of this activity is to establish community level champions to prevent and respond to conflict issues at the community level.

Strategy 3: *Create opportunities for women to participate in leadership and decision making at all levels.*

Planned activities

1. **Identify and train women with potential in leadership skills.** The purpose of this activity is to empower more women with leadership skills to enable them participate effectively in leadership and decision making, champion the prevention of GBV in communities.
2. **Organize annual exchange visits for women leaders.** This is aimed at providing platforms for women to share experiences, promote learning and draw inspiration to improve on their effectiveness as leaders.
3. **Organize quarterly trainings and link to available opportunities.** The purpose of this activity is to empower women and reduce on their vulnerability by linking them to the existing opportunities (both government and private) for self-sustainability and reliance.
4. **Identify and train integrated community Learning and wealth creation (ICOLEW) facilitators to train women leaders.** There will be a pool of facilitators to always pick from and will further sustain the initiatives and innovations.

5.0 Budget to deliver the five year Local Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security

Below is a summary of what it will cost to fully achieve the different objectives of Kyegegwa’s Local Action Plan.

	Objective 1	Cost in UGX
1	Reduce GBV by 20% by 2026 in Kyegegwa District	1,139,000,000
2	Increased household income in Kyegegwa District	686,000,000
3	Increased access and opportunities for quality education for women, girls and boys in both formal and informal sector	391,700,000
4	Enhanced the capacity of institutions and communities to effectively manage, prevent and respond to all forms of conflicts	1,048,500,000
	Grand Total over five years	3,265,200,000

6.0 Who is Responsible for LAP implementation?

S/N	Stakeholder	Role In Implementing the LAP
1.	District Executive Committee and Councilors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the LAP is allocated resources for effective implementation
2.	District Technical Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountable for the results of the LAP • Direct implementers
3.	Health department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide secure space for survivors of GBV to report for help, PEP in case of rape and defilement, and must not demand money from survivors
4.	Education department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up on school drop-out especially among girls. • Sensitize schools on safe spaces for peacebuilding. • Create conducive learning environment for the girl child.
5.	LC III Councilors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor activities being implemented, report laxity, and any cases of violence that need attention.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub county technical staff are direct implementers and are held accountable for issues that undermine women's peace and security in the sub-counties that are not addressed.
6.	The Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expected to arrest perpetrators, investigate offences and take offenders to court. They should not demand a bribe or fuel before they can arrest perpetrators and criminals.
7.	District Magistrate's Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure speedy trial or referral of cases and increased access to justice.
8.	Civil society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the district in capacity building of duty bearers and stakeholders, • Social mobilization of communities, education and sensitization.
9.	Religious leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use their forum during worship to speak against gender inequality and violence • Speak against excessive

		drinking and substance abuse.
10.	Cultural leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convene community meetings and educate people on the need for respect of human rights including the rights of women and girls. • Promote girl's education, and, should not be involved in marrying off under-age girls.
11.	Lower Local Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be fair and just in judging civil cases brought to them. • Educate themselves about the relevant laws. • Conduct Local Council Courts in a wise and fair manner.
12.	Health Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that survivors access Post Exposure prophylaxis (PEP) services. • Properly document all survivors who seek help. • Provide the services to survivors quickly and guide them to get to the nearest police station.
13.	Head teachers and Teachers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use school assemblies to speak out against all forms of violence. • Encourage all children

		<p>especially girls to stay in school and educate children about the dangers of dropping out of school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the school environment to make sure there is no GBV and fights. • Ensure they have a senior woman and a senior man who have read and understood the LAP.
14.	Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the basic needs for their children. • Ensure all children, boys and girls, go to school. • Support all children equally without discrimination
15.	Women and men at family level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect each other and respect their children as well. • Reach out for support from various support groups • Report any violence cases in their homes, communities.



1.3 Population Size

The 2014 Population and Housing Census results reported Kyegegwa to have a population of 281,637 with 141,043 (50.1%) males and 140,594 (49.9%) females. According to Uganda Bureau of Statistics projections, the population of Nationals in Kyegegwa District for 2021 stands at 475,600 with 239,900 (male) & 235,700 (female) plus 123,858 refugees. The district has a population growth rate of 7.3 per year and a very high fertility rate of 7.83 children per woman which is far above the rate of investment in service provision like water, health and education.

2.0 The Context

The Rwenzori region is located in Western Uganda and is comprised of 9 districts of Kasese, Kabarole, Bunyangabu, Bundibugyo, Ntoroko, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge, and Kitagwenda and the newly created Fort Portal Tourism City. Rwenzori region is a host to many communities with diverse cultural practices and agriculture as the most predominant source of livelihoods. Government recognises three cultural institutions in the region which are Tooro Kingdom, Obusinga Bwa Rwenzururu and Obudhingya Bwa Bwamba play a vital role in social relations and interactions between the different cultures. In addition, religious institutions make great contributions towards social, religious and community development in the region.